

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Mount Baker Park Improvement Club Clubhouse

other names/site number Mount Baker Community Club Clubhouse

## 2. Location

street & number 2811 Mount Rainier Drive S.

☐

not for publication

city or town Seattle

☐

vicinity

state Washington code WA county King code 033 zip code 98144

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination    request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets    does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

   national    statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria

X A    B X C    D

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

WASHINGTON SHPO

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property    meets    does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

   entered in the National Register

   determined eligible for the National Register

   determined not eligible for the National Register

   removed from the National Register

   other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- |                                     |                  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | private          |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | public - Local   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | public - State   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | public - Federal |

### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- |                                     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | district    |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | site        |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | structure   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            | object      |

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing
1	buildings
	district
	site
	structure
	object
1	<b>Total</b>

### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: Clubhouse

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: Clubhouse

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th & EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENT: Bungalow/Craftsman

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: WOOD: Shingle, Weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other:

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### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary.)

The Mount Baker Park Improvement Club Clubhouse is a two and one-half story wood frame Craftsman style community facility built in 1914. The nominated resource lies in the heart of the Mount Baker neighborhood just southeast of downtown Seattle and sits between two major boulevards; Mount Rainier Drive South and Mount Baker Boulevard. The .21 acre property slopes drastically to the west, with the main entry facing Mount Rainier Drive. The rear entry is a full story below facing Mount Baker Blvd creating a daylight basement, which is not accessible from the inside of the building.

The building straddles the north property line creating a narrow fifteen foot wide corridor. This area contains limited foliage of simple ground plantings and trees, as well as exterior wooden stairs, a wood handicap ramp, and garbage containment area. The south side of the lot is defined by a chain-link fence and contains a small level outdoor patio space/preschool outdoor space with a small forest garden.

The building, resting on a concrete foundation, is comprised of two sections; a front facing gambrel wing fronting Mount Rainier Drive, and a slightly lower gable roof wing at the rear. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has deep eaves with exposed, shaped rafter tails. The gable and gambrel ends are highlighted by larger bargeboards supported by decorative knee braces. Simple, shed roof dormers are found on the north and south facades of the gambrel portion of the building. Here bands of multi-light fixed windows allow light into an attic area. Exterior siding consists of an upper story-and-a-half of coursed cedar shingle siding, while the lower floor, separated by a drip course, is 10" exposed clapboards. Windows are generally grouped in pairs or gangs of three, and are comprised of single-pane casements below six-pane transom units on the upper gambrel section of the building. The lower gable section contains wood, paired, one-over-one single hung wood units highlighted by single pane fixed transom windows. These windows lie within the stringcourse which follows the upper frame of the window units. A grouping of three windows is found on the west façade and boasts a false, shallow balcony supported by small brackets. The ground floor contains single, wood, one-over-one double hung units. Two single entry doors with four-pane transoms can also be found which allow access to the ground floor.

The main entry, which sits below the street level, is defined by an open covered porch approximately 10' deep. Here a set of double wood, paneled entry doors are highlighted by a six-pane transom window. Above, defining the space in the gable end, is board-and-baton siding. Hanging from the roof of the porch is an original Mission style lantern who's sides are painted "Mount Baker Park Club." To the right of the entry is a wooden handicap ramp.

Inside, the building's main door opens to a small entry vestibule which lands between two floor levels. Proceeding up a small flight of stairs leads to a mezzanine level meeting room and office/storage space. The meeting room is a rectangular 1,005 square foot space and takes up approximately 1/3 of the floor space. This carpeted area features a small closet-like kitchenette off the north wall. Flat plaster ceilings with crown molding and wood paneled door highlight the meeting room. Also found at the mezzanine level is a small office space and storage room. This level is connected to the lower ballroom space by a window wall of 20 casement windows. These windows float just above a low board-and-baton wainscoting.

Proceeding down from the entry vestibule is the ballroom level. Here you are greeted by a small lobby with accessible men's and women's bathrooms, storage spaces and commercial kitchen. Double doors with sidelights lead to an arcaded ballroom vestibule. The vestibule is separated from the ballroom by a railing. The ballroom features a 2,654 square foot maple dance floor. Twenty five 8'2" feet tall multi-paned windows line the three exterior sides of the ballroom. The coffered ceiling is a replacement, but was reconstructed using historic images and on-site evidence. The coffers are infilled with acoustical tile.

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The building's lowest level houses the Central Branch Preschool and club storage areas. This area is not accessible from inside the building. This level provides three separate classrooms, restroom, small kitchen and office space,

### **Alterations**

In 1992 an arson fire damaged much of the roof structure and both the gambrel and gable portions of the building were rebuilt. While they remained true to the original specs on the exterior, a second floor space was rendered unusable due to the new truss system and is used today for storage. At that time handicapped accessories were added including the ramp outside and a small interior elevator. Bathrooms and kitchen spaces were updated and some walls were reconfigured. Despite the fire, the building retains high level of historic character and many of the interior finishes remain. The property is in average condition.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

### Period of Significance

1914

### Significant Dates

1914

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

### Cultural Affiliation

### Architect/Builder

Dose, Charles C. (Architect)

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### **Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Mount Baker Park Improvement Club clubhouse is located at 2811 Mt. Rainier Drive South just southeast of downtown Seattle, Washington. Completed in 1914, the clubhouse is historically significant under Criteria A for its direct connection to the broad aspects of residential growth during the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Established c. 1908, the Improvement Club began as a community of like-minded individuals who initially came together to promote specific municipal improvements for their neighborhood. While not necessarily always viewed as reformist or progressive, improvement clubs were nonetheless important local organizations. Strictly residential in nature, these organizations focused their activities on local betterment. Despite a myriad of ties that drew them out of the neighborhood, these organizations provided the arena in which residents "demonstrated a commitment to their home district by debating, petitioning, rallying, and lobbying the government about issues affecting the welfare of their neighborhood." Quickly however organizers realized that the club could also serve as a social hub for neighborhood residents. And having their own club facility became a status symbol for the neighborhood.

The clubhouse is also historically significant under Criteria C as a project that represents the work of local developer, architect and Mount Baker Park resident Charles C. Dose. Dose and his family had a significant impact on the built environment in the south part of the city and they platted part of the Mount Baker neighborhood. The Period of Significance begins and ends in 1914, the date of construction of the building.

The city of Seattle as a whole grew phenomenally during the first two decades of the 20th century, from a population of 80,671 in 1900, to 315,312 in 1920. The Mount Baker neighborhood, in which the nominated clubhouse is located, was a part of this growth surge. It was annexed into the city of Seattle in 1907. The annexed area stretched from south of Hanford Street to Rainier Beach, and the neighborhood is comprised of several plats. The main plat, which defined the area, was called the Mount Baker Park Addition, and at the time of its platting, it was one of the largest planned communities in Seattle. It was also the first subdivision to be incorporated directly into larger city planning efforts.

Developers of Mount Baker Park, The Hunter Tract Improvement Company, had purchased 130 acres from early Seattle settler David Denny's holdings and formally platted the area in 1907. For the initial layout and planning, the company had considered hiring the Olmsted Brothers (who had recently completed their 1903 plan for Seattle's parks and boulevards system, which included recommending a park, to be called Mount Baker Park, on a proposed parkway along Lake Washington in the future location of the Mount Baker Park Addition) but instead selected George F. Cotterill of the engineering firm, Cotterill & Whitworth. Cotterill was a strong proponent of the Olmsted plan and an ardent supporter of the "Good Roads" movement. He had arrived in the city in 1884 as an engineer and surveyor with the North Pacific Railroad and then took a job with the engineering firm of Thomson & Co. before serving as the Assistant City Engineer in 1892. Cotterill's plan for the Mount Baker Park subdivision was based on the early bicycle trails he had designed (which were also a basis for the Olmsted plan) and utilized the topography of the site to integrate residential lots into the natural setting with sweeping views.

Landscape architect Edward O. Schwagerl, Seattle's former parks superintendent from 1892-1895, was hired to work out the details for the landscape design and specific engineering features of the 70 block subdivision were executed by the Sawyer Brothers. In the fall of 1906, John Charles Olmsted provided the Hunter Tract Improvement Company with comments on Cotterill's plan and suggested deed restrictions to assure the quality of the development of the plat.

The development company intended to create an exclusive upper-income community and marketed the site as "An Addition of Character." Deeds of sale contained a variety of restrictive covenants relating to minimum setbacks, the value of structures on the lots, (No house would cost less than \$2,000 to \$5,000 per lot,

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depending on the lot, with a minimum 25-foot front setback from the street), as well as racial and ethnic limitations (a typical deed restriction of the time).

The street names in the Mount Baker Park Addition also reflected the high hopes for community and emphasized the fine views. These names include Mt. Baker Boulevard, Mt. Rainier Drive, Mt. St. Helens Place, and Cascadia Avenue. McClellan Street was reportedly named after, George McClellan, a Civil War General and an engineer who tried to locate a railroad route through Snoqualmie Pass. The viewpoint at the north end of Cascadia Avenue was known as Jones Point in honor of developer Daniel Jones.

Once platted, sales began immediately and The Hunter Improvement Company opened a small sales office on corner of 34th Avenue South & McClellan St. managed by Mitchell Phillips. Daniel Jones and F.L. Fehren served as sales agents for the various lots. Grading and the paving of streets also happened quickly. By January of 1909 one mile of Cascadia Avenue and Mt. Baker Blvd had been asphalted, and the telephone company expected to have service extended into the district within the next thirty days.

The development company noted that over \$50,000 would be allocated for various improvements to the site. One of main amenities was to be a community clubhouse, which was mentioned frequently as a selling point for the subdivision and was featured as part of their marketing plan from the beginning. A 1907 advertisement noted that a *"Club House of exquisite architecture and ample proportions will be built on one the pinnacles of Mount Baker Park. It will be surrounded by spacious grounds well laid out; and will command a sweeping view of the Olympics and Cascades from Mt. Baker to Mount Rainier, with the limits of Lake Washington as a foreground."* The clubhouse was to have a 40' x 80' gymnasium in the basement complete with a variety of athletic apparatus, showers and lockers; a bowling alley with three lanes; an assembly hall on the main floor surrounded by porches; and a second floor ballroom. Noted local architect Ellsworth Storey was commissioned to come up with an initial design for the clubhouse. Additional neighborhood amenities were to include a boat house, a wharf, a bath house, tennis and croquet courts as well as stables. Despite early promotional material, construction of an actual dedicated clubhouse did not occur until 1914. Reportedly the club met in the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of the Mount Baker Park Garage (which was a strikingly similar design to the final version of the clubhouse with a gambrel roof and craftsman details).

With easy access to the development, yet far away from the riffraff of the downtown area, lots sold quickly to Seattle's upper crust community. Notable early buyers included doctors, lawyers, and prominent business men such as Frederick Simpson, Charles A. Reynolds, I.L. Strong, S. W. Prescott, A.L. Maryote, Rigley Force, Joseph Kraus, I.C. Burkheimer, Martin Paup, Frank Buty, J.K. Gordon, Charles Horton, and Dr. Albert Bouffleur.

### **Mount Baker Park Improvement Club History**

Local residents had established the Mount Baker Park Improvement Club c.1908. However it was not legally incorporated until January 12th, 1910. The original Board of Directors were: R.M. Dyer (Mechanical Engineer, V.P of Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Co., and Chairman); C.J. Zintheo (Manager of Electric Transportation Co./ owner of Studebaker Bros. Co.); J.F. Grant; F.G. Dewar (real estate agent); T.E. Dicken (Contractor, T.E. Dicken & Co.); C.C. Dose (Architect) and H.S. Stine (Lumberman). The club's original purpose was to promote the physical development of Mount Baker Park in its entirety, to encourage homeowners to develop and improve their property, and to organize and aid other neighborhood clubs to benefit the community. The club's motto was "Get Together: Get Busy: Boost!" Such civic improvement clubs were a popular pastime in the city. In fact, by 1923 the city had over fifty such clubs. The first such club in the city was the Phinney Ridge Improvement Club, established in 1900.

At the time, the Mount Baker Improvement Club was distinctive in a sense that all of the residents of Mount Baker Park were members of the Mount Baker Park Club Inc., an organization in which all property owners had one share of stock in the club which owned the club house and surrounding property. The club held monthly meetings and a wide range of events, from small private luncheons to citywide festivals. They also

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lobbied for "improvements" to their neighborhood and to the city as a whole. Among the club's concerns were lighting, schools, police protection, beautification and social life of the residents.

As the neighborhood was developed, by 1914 the club had grown to 100 members. Such a big, and ever-expanding Club, required various committees' to organize the events, and to address the concerns of the community. By 1915 the committee list included the Executive, Educational, Entertainment, Membership, Parks & Playgrounds, Public Safety, Publicity, and Streets & Public Improvement committees.

Among the first issues that the Improvement Club discussed (even before they were legally incorporated) was to lobby for better trolley access to the neighborhood. They also endorsed a resolution in favor of an anti-racetrack legislation, and called upon authorities to abolish "disreputable houses" in certain sections of the city. Such lobbying and political involvement would become a standard action of the Improvement Club. Other early efforts included a request to build a fire station "on the hill;" the installation of a sewer system; the paving of streets; better police protection, support for a city ordinance requiring all dogs in the city to be muzzled, and approving a system of garbage removal.

One of the more active committees' was the "Restrictions Committee," which was charged with enforcing the restrictions contained in the deeds regarding the construction of only single family housing, and the restrictive covenants that prevented non-whites and other minorities from purchasing property in the area. The club also passed a resolution stating that the club was against using any lot for clubs, schools, boarding or lodging houses, churches, charitable or religious societies or orders or for any other purpose than strictly detached family residences. One of their first issues they tackled was to pursue a lawsuit with the recently opened Catholic Ursuline Seminary/Convent (at 2745 St. Helens Pl).

In a dark chapter of the Improvement Club history, the discrimination associated with the "Restrictions Committee" which precluding non-Caucasians from the Mount Baker area, continued for several decades. In 1919-20 the club drafted an agreement for owners to sign which promised that they would not rent, sell or lease to any persons other than Caucasians, or to any person acting as their agent. Such restrictions continued for several decades. In 1938, the Mount Baker Park Improvement Club vocally dissuaded an African-American family from purchasing a house near Dose Terrace; and in the same year the club asked the Seattle Parks Board to develop a segregation plan for Mount Baker Park. While restrictions were not actively enforced during World War II due to the housing shortage, following the end of World War II, the community again turned its attention toward the enforcement of its housing restrictions policy. The Improvement Club even went so far as to hire the Burns Detective Agency to investigate and enforce the local housing restrictions in 1946. In fact, the Club took legal action on such a case (Gholson v. Connell) in 1948.

During the 1950s concern about a "colored" family purchasing a house in the neighborhood dissipated when the community discovered that it was actually a Brazilian family. Fueled by war-time patriotic fervor and the internment of the Japanese, the community continued to discriminate against Asians into the 1950s. Despite these harsh actions of the Restrictions Committee, by the early 1960s Mount Baker had begun to change from an all-white to an interracial neighborhood. A group of younger residents led the drive to change the attitude toward persons of color. In 1967-68, the club formed a Committee to Revitalize Mount Baker, aimed at eliminating the earlier racial discrimination and developing new bylaws.

As the neighborhood was integrated, it experienced significant white flight. Reflecting the changing times and the changing demographics of the neighborhood, in 1968 the club changed its name to the Mount Baker Community Club and revised the bylaws to open the membership to all residents of Mount Baker. During this time the Club participated in the formation of the Mt. Baker Housing Rehabilitation Association (Mt. Baker Housing Rehab), and hosted offices for the organization in the lower level of the clubhouse. During its 10 years of its existence Mt. Baker Housing Rehab Association was instrumental in the renovation and rehabilitation of a significant amount of the Mt. Baker neighborhood housing stock.



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Over the years, the clubhouse also played host to a variety of public forums ranging from political candidate debates, to educational speakers. Topics ranged from Charles Frazier, Assistant Superintendent of Seattle Public Schools, who spoke on "special education" in 1933; to consulting engineer, Willis T. Batcheller, who spoke about the value of constructing a dam at Grand Coulee in 1934; to State Rep. Harry D. Austin who talked about the legislative activities of 1935; to Captains M.E. Cook and Robert Green, who discussed the traffic problems in the neighborhood (1953).

The club also played host to a countless number of social events. Dances, weddings, receptions, movies, private dinners, and holiday parties many of which were announced in the society sections of the local newspapers. Band concerts, sponsored by the club were held in the park during the summer months. Miss Marie Hale was chosen as their "Queen" for 1935, an annual neighborhood decorated Christmas tree at the corner of Mount Rainier Drive and St. Helens Place and a children's Halloween party were always a highlight of the year; as well as playing host to a series of community dances.

One of the biggest annual events of the Club was playing host to an annual rose show. The show began in 1912, the city's first, and would be held annually for 20+ years. The first show featured music and floral displays by amateur and professional gardeners, an exhibit by the Seattle Park Board and prize money worth \$1,000 dollars. By the 2nd year, the annual show drew to some 30,000 visitors with various locations across the neighborhood.

The Improvement Club was known early on as one of the "pre-eminent neighborhood clubs in the West" due their organization and accomplishments. Bolstering this record was the one of the club's initial objectives to build, own and operate a community clubhouse. The building and grounds represented an investment of \$17,000 of which \$12,000 was contributed by the Hunt Tract Co. and the remainder by prominent residents of the district. The club building was to be 44' x 100' with a large basement. The clubhouse was to be used for a variety of purposes such as meetings, card games and any other purposes which the community saw fit. The clubhouse construction committee consisted of I.L Strong (Shipping and storage magnate); Dr. W.L. Reedy; Prof. Ralph R. Upton (a Safety Engineer with Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co.); C. Alan Dale (Restaurateur/City Councilman), and R.M Dyer (Mechanical Engineer, V.P of Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Co., and Chairman). The Improvement Company enlisted the services of architect Charles C. Dose to design the clubhouse.

### **Architect - Charles C. Dose**

While Seattle architect, Charles L. Haynes, was the official architect for the Hunter Tract Improvement Company and designed many houses in Mount Baker Park, architect Charles C. Dose lived in the neighborhood and was actually on the executive committee for the Improvement Club at the time. He developed his design for the clubhouse based on an earlier proposal by architect Ellsworth Storey.

Charles C. Dose and his father C.P. Dose, had platted the Dose Addition (ten acres along South Walker Street between 31st Avenue South and Lake Washington) in the Mount Baker Neighborhood in 1906. Charles C. Dose designed several houses in the subdivision and the Dose family would live in one house as they built the next one. They then sold the first house, moved into a new one, and built another. The Dose family, especially Mrs. Charles C. (Phoebe) Dose, were actively involved in the creation of the Mount Baker Park Improvement Club.

Charles C. Dose was born in 1870 in Chicago and was the second child of Charles P. and Ida L. Dose. Sometime prior to 1893, he became the assistant and then a partner in his father's successful Chicago-based residential and commercial real estate business. Both C.P. and C.C. Dose also appear to have been active in an electric lighting fixture business in Chicago and possibly in Seattle during the late 1890s. Although C.P. Dose had been associated with Seattle since 1871, his son did not visit the burgeoning city until ca.1890. He married his wife Phoebe E. (b.1870—d.1966) ca. 1896 in Chicago where their daughter Julia was born ca.1900.

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Charles C. Dose reportedly moved to Seattle in 1903 in order to assist his father who had moved to the city in 1898 and established the offices of C.P. Dose & Co., a real estate, loan and building enterprise. Around the same time, Charles C. Dose formed his own real estate company with partners George R. West and Claude A. Reinhoehl. A November 1907 *Seattle Times* article noted that the partners in Dose, West & Reinhoehl had previously been associated with C.P. Dose & Co. and that they would specialize in “erecting improvements of all kinds” as well as financing and development.

In 1908, Dose and his partners published a 120-page plan book catalog *Architecture of Dose, West & Reinhoehl* – illustrating over 70 plans for “artistic homes, flats, stores and apartment buildings.” The designs ranged from inexpensive cottages to a fire-proof hotel building. The introductory catalog indicates that the firm also specialized in construction loans and could assist the prospective home owner in “getting a loan for almost any improvements you wish to make, either on a monthly payment or straight loan.” C.A. Reinhoehl was identified as the firm “architect” and George R. West as the superintendent (presumably the construction superintendent) and Charles C. Dose appears to have managed the business and coordinated construction loans.

However by January 1909, Claude Reinhoehl had moved to Los Angeles and the company was renamed C.C. Dose & Company, Architects. After this, all newspaper articles regarding projects cite the C.C. Dose & Company as the “architect” or “architects.” While any formal architectural training of Charles C. Dose is unknown, Charles C. identified his profession as “architect” in the 1910 US Census. Washington State did not begin to formally license architects until 1919 and prior to that time the term was rather loosely applied and Charles C. Dose never obtained an architectural license. The firm continued to build and design homes into the late teens. A list of known projects associated with Charles C. Dose is included below.

**Known Projects associated with Charles C. Dose** [Extant unless otherwise noted]

Address	Client Name/Owner	Building Type	Date
1422 Roy Street		residence	1905
2107 10 <sup>th</sup> Ave W	C. C. Draper	residence	1906*
NE cor QA Ave & W. McGraw[D]	William Nohe	store building – 2 sty	1907*
2203 31 <sup>st</sup> Ave S. <sup>i</sup>	George West	residence	1907*
1520 7 <sup>th</sup> Ave W	D.C. Sprague	residence	1908*
2609 Mt. St. Helens Pl.	F. W. Beachwood	residence	c.1909
2913 S. Washington St.	Dr. Frank J. Filz	residence	1909
2121 - 31 <sup>st</sup> Ave S.	Charles P. Dose	residence	1910
1310-14 Yesler Way	Frank J. Filz (St. George)	apartment/hotel – 3sty	1910
1911 25 <sup>th</sup> N	A. J. Myers	residence	1910
Scenic Sunnyside Heights [U]	Dr. Frank J. Filz	country residence	1910
N. 48 <sup>th</sup> & Aurora [U]	D.S. Barton	residence	1910
SW cor QA Ave & W. Garfield [D]	James H. Lawler	apartments (4 flats)	1910
[U]	M. Lard	residence	1910
Hartford (Snohomish County?) [U]		residence	1910
Pleasant Beach (?Drive) [U]		residence	1910
3111 Dose Terrace <sup>ii</sup>	C.C. Dose	residence	1910

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3110 Dose Terrace		residence	1911
3210 Dose Terrace	C. P. Dose	residence	1911
3211 Dose Terrace <sup>iii</sup>	W.F. Richardson	residence	1912
3112 Dose Terrace <sup>iv</sup>	C.C. Dose	residence	1914
<b>2811 Mount Rainier Drive</b>	<b>Mount Baker Clubhouse</b>	<b>clubhouse</b>	<b>1914</b>
3202 Dose Terrace <sup>v</sup>	C.C. Dose	residence	1914
3216 Dose Terrace		residence	1916
3215 Dose Terrace		residence	1918
2818 33 <sup>rd</sup> Ave S.	C.C. Dose	residence	c.1919
3007 S. Walker St. <sup>vi</sup>	C. P. Dose	residence	c.1919

[D] Demolished [U] Unknown status \* C. A. Reinoehl cited as architect

Charles C. Dose died in Seattle after a sudden serious illness on November 24, 1924. By this time he and Phoebe were residing at 2818 33<sup>rd</sup> Avenue S. In addition to his wife, he was survived by his father C.P. Dose, his sister Clara Dose Parrott and his daughter Julia Dose Graham. Phoebe Dose, who had been instrumental in the creation of the Mount Baker Park (Improvement) Club, Inc. (formed in 1909) continued to reside in the Mount Baker neighborhood and remained active in community affairs for many years. Phoebe E. Dose died in Marysville, WA in September 1966.

### Craftsman Style Buildings

For the Improvement Club building, Dose created a highbred style building which blended both Craftsman and some Colonial style elements. Such eclecticism was typical of the era and many of the dwellings in the surrounding neighborhood reflect this rich blending of stylistic elements.

In fact, many of the homes in the Mount Baker Park neighborhood were custom, architect designed dwellings. Represented projects included homes designed by architects Ellsworth Storey, Charles L. Haynes, Andrew Willatzen, Arthur Loveless, Charles C. Dose and Edwin Ivey, and the architectural firms of Bebb & Mendel, Saunders & Lawton, Graham & Myers. Several of these grand Mount Baker Park houses were published in *Homes and Gardens of the Pacific Coast*, and many of the same houses are included in the Mount Baker Improvement Company's promotional publication, "Flowers We All Love Best in Mount Baker Park," issued in 1914. While they range in style from early Spanish Revival, Tudor Revival, Classical Revival and Colonial Revival, many of the area homes are Craftsman style dwellings.

The Mount Baker Park Improvement Club clubhouse is an unusual example of the Craftsman style due to its use of a gambrel roof, a form typically more closely associated with the Dutch Colonial Revival style. This blending of styles fits well with the neighborhood and offers the building a more relaxed and informal presence to the street, rather than a grand classical façade. Few examples are known, however the Mount Baker Park Garage, located just north of the clubhouse and constructed a few years before the nominated building, utilized these same blending of details. It is unknown however if Dose designed the garage building.

The Craftsman tradition was one of the most popular design motifs in the United States, and was used to enhance a variety of building forms during in the early 1900s through the 1930s. The Craftsman style began and was based on the Arts & Crafts movement in Europe, led by renowned English architect, William Morris

<sup>ii</sup> In Dose's Addition – home of C.C. Dose 1911 - 1914

<sup>iii</sup> In Dose's Addition – identified in promotional literature as home of C.P. Dose c.1913

<sup>iv</sup> In Dose's Addition – home of C.C. Dose c.1917-18

<sup>v</sup> In Dose's Addition – home of C.C. Dose c.1914-15

<sup>vi</sup> In Dose's Addition – home of C.P. Dose c.1922

Mount Baker Park Improvement Club

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(1834-1896), and the English Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, which was formed in 1888. Together, Morris and the Society extolled the virtues of hand-crafted art, and opposed impersonal machine-made products.

Three of the most successful American house designers to promote the Craftsman style were Gustav Stickley in the eastern United States, and Charles and Henry Greene, from the western United States in Pasadena, California. Stickley produced a national magazine called The Craftsman that offered designs for house plans and espoused ideals relating to the larger Arts & Crafts movement. Stickley's magazine was distributed throughout the United States between 1901 and 1916, and sparked a flood of builder's pattern books, pre-cut house packages, and a plethora of bungalow designs. The Greene Brothers developed a type and style for domestic homes and buildings based entirely on craftsmanship principles promulgated by the Arts & Crafts movement. The brothers used mortise-and-tenon treatment in their house frames; fabricated most of their hardware; designed their own leaded-glass windows; cast decorative tile; and designed and constructed moveable and built-in furniture.

The Craftsman style quickly grew in popularity and spread throughout the United States in short order. The Craftsman tradition embraced nature through the use of natural materials, including stone, clay (bricks and ceramic tile), stucco, wood, wrought iron, forged brass, and leaded glass. The style integrated natural materials with organic expression illustrated in low, ground-hugging forms that appeared to erupt or grow from the site on which they were built. Horizontal emphasis and horizontal shadows were achieved through low-pitched roofs, widely overhanging eaves, exposed structural members (rafters, purlins, beams, posts, rails, brackets), horizontal bands of differing exterior cladding, horizontal stringcourses/belt courses, exposed mortise-and-tenon joinery, and battered/tapered walls, pillars, posts, and porch piers. Merging indoor and outdoor living was important where open floor plans utilized deep front and rear porches as outdoor entry halls and living spaces. The Craftsman style also promoted a reverence for and the use of wood in wood shingles, wood structural members, interior woodwork, wood floors, and wood built-in furniture. The wood could be coarse and rough like split wood shingles or finished as smooth woodwork with deep patinas. A variety of features with wood included sleeping porches, fireplaces, inglenooks, alcoves, and built-in furniture (bench seats, window seats, bookcases, drop-leaf desks, beds, china buffets/hutches, linen cabinets/closets, kitchen tables/counters/cabinets).

The clubhouse boasts many typical features of the style including the use of exposed rafter tails, large knee braces in the gable/gambrel ends, a change in materials from coursed shingle to clapboard (delineating the floors) and an open front entry porch. Colonial details are indicated through the use of the Gambrel roof, evenly spaced and abundant use of windows and the false balcony on the rear façade.

## **Conclusion**

Today the Mount Baker Community Club clubhouse continues to be the heart of Mt. Baker neighborhood and it remains focused on its mission as a place to bring residents together to meet each other, to serve as a venue to discuss issues of importance to the neighborhood, and to host a variety of cultural events. Additionally, the building retains a high level architectural integrity and still retains the characteristics from its original construction date of 1914.

Mount Baker Park Improvement Club  
Name of Property

King County, WA  
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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Tobin, Caroline, Mount Baker Historic Context Statement, (with the assistance of Artifacts Consulting, inc.), City of Seattle, Department of Neighborhoods, May 2004

### Mount Baker Community Club documents:

Club Description, as found in Flowers We All Love Best in Mount Baker Park, (reprint of 1914 ed.). (booklet)  
Dyer, R.M. History of Mount Baker Improvement Club, Mount Baker Improvement Club, 1923 (booklet)  
Constitution and By-Laws of the Mount Baker Community Club, 1969 (in scrapbook)

### Newspaper Articles:

"New Route Desired for Cars – Mount Baker Improvement Club requests Seattle Electric Company to Give New Outlet Downtown" Seattle Times, Oct 11, 1908.  
"Mount Baker Club Wants More Cars" Seattle Times, Jan 10, 1909.  
"Fine Boulevard in Mt. Baker Park" Seattle Times, Jan 24, 1909.  
"Mr. & Mrs. Barnhart Honored" Seattle Times, Nov 20, 19010.  
"Want Work Rushed" Seattle Times, April 6, 1912.  
"Rose Show Promotes Gardening Activity" Seattle Times, May 26, 1912.  
"The First Rose Show Ever Held...." Seattle Times, June 21, 1912.  
"Thousands Attend Fine Rose Show" Seattle Times, June 22, 1913.  
"Clubhouse for Mt. Baker Park" Seattle Times, May 10, 1914.  
"Rainier Valley's Show Successful" Seattle Times, June 6, 1914.  
"Mount Baker Club's Membership Gaining" Seattle Times, Nov 7, 1915.  
"Mount Baker Club to Discuss Jitney Buses" Seattle Times, July, 1916.  
"Mount Baker Club's Membership Gaining" Seattle Times, Nov 7, 1916.  
"Improvement Club Meets" Seattle Times, Dec 5, 1917.  
"Officers of Mount Baker Club to Give Small Dinner" Seattle Times, January 13, 1920.  
"Mount Baker Park Residents Have Invited...." Seattle Times, Feb 25, 1920.  
"400 Golfers Will Participate in Meet Staged for Mount Baker Club Members" Seattle Times, April 14, 1926.  
"Mount Baker Park Children to Frolic" Seattle Times, Jan 1, 1933.  
"Educator Will Be Speaker" Seattle Times, Jan 1, 1933.  
"Mount Baker Club Will Meet Tomorrow Night" Seattle Times, Sept 4, 1934.  
"Ross' Purchas Offer Held 50 Millions High" Seattle Times, Dec 6, 1934.  
"Miss Marie Hale Chosen by the Mount Baker Improvement Club....." Seattle Times, Jan 9, 1935.  
"Harry D. Austin Club Speaker" Seattle Times, April 3, 1935.  
"Club Seeking New Playfield" Seattle Times, Sept 29, 1935.  
"Mount Baker Club Decorates Tree" Seattle Times, Dec 25, 1935.  
"Mount Baker Club Closes for Summer" Seattle Times, July 7, 1937.  
"Rainier Avenue Blinker O.K.'D" Seattle Times, Oct 18, 1938.  
"Mount Baker Club to Talk Phone Tariffs" Seattle Times, Oct 30, 1938.  
"Mount Baker to Discuss Better Bus Line Plan" Seattle Times, Sept 1, 1940.  
"Mount Baker Dance Club Plans Series" Seattle Times, Oct 12, 1941.  
"Club Will Hear Talk On Orient" Seattle Times, Nov 30, 1941.  
"Club to See Tarawa Film" Seattle Times, Feb 1, 1944.  
"Mount Baker to Hear Mayor" Seattle Times, Dec 6, 1944.  
"Mount Baker Club to Meet" Seattle Times, Dec 31, 1944.  
"Mt Baker Club Plans Meeting" Seattle Times, March 4, 1947.  
"Baker Moorage Plans Help Up" Seattle Times, June 4, 1948.  
"Halloween Fete Set For Mount Baker" Seattle Times, Oct 27, 1949.  
"Mount Baker Club To Hold Yule Party" Seattle Times, Dec 19, 1950.  
"Club Will Hear Traffic Officers" Seattle Times, May 3, 1953.  
"Reminiscences of Early Years in Mt. Baker Park," Seattle Times, August 16, 1959, pg. 4-5  
"Guardians of Trees Impress Councilmen" Seattle Times, June 26, 1963.  
"3 Charge Franklin Principal With Bias" Seattle Times, May 17, 1968.  
"Mount Baker--'There Was Nobody to Do It but Us'," Seattle Times Magazine, 1/16/1977 p 8-9

Mount Baker Park Improvement Club

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### Books

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to the Architects*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1994. 54-55

### Web sites

Houser, Michael. Biography Charles I. Haynes. April 2012. [www.dahp.wa.gov/learn-and-research/architect-biographies/charles-i-haynes](http://www.dahp.wa.gov/learn-and-research/architect-biographies/charles-i-haynes)

Craftsman Style Guide, Martinez Historical Society, 03/17/2016

<http://www.martinezhometour.com/site/images/craftsman%20style%20guide-pdf%20version.pdf>

### Legal Documents

Articles of Incorporation of the Mt. Baker Park Club, Inc., January 25, 1910 (#13653)

Articles of Incorporation of the Mt. Baker Park Club, Inc., January 8, 1914 (#17792)

Articles of Incorporation, Officer update of the Mt. Baker Club, Inc., February 27, 1914 (#18046)

Articles of Incorporation of the Mt. Baker Community Club, March 5, 1979 (#1469)

### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)  
☐ previously listed in the National Register  
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register  
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark  
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☐ Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References** NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 Zone Easting Northing

3 Zone Easting Northing

2 Zone Easting Northing

4 Zone Easting Northing

**Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 47°34'40.08"N 122°17'16.59"W  
Latitude Longitude

3 Latitude Longitude

2 Latitude Longitude

4 Latitude Longitude

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated area is located in the Section 10 of Township 24, Range 04 East of King County, Washington and is legally described as "Parcel A" (otherwise known as Lot 2 of Block 31) of the Mount Baker Park Addition of Seattle. It is otherwise known as Parcel # 570000-2390

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property encompasses the entire urban tax lot (approx. 130' x 53') that is occupied by the Mount Baker Improvement Club.

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Judith Yarrow, President

(Edited by DAHP Staff)

organization Mount Baker Community Club

date August 2016

street & number 2811 Mount Rainier Drive South

telephone (201) 721-0480

city or town Seattle

state WA

zip code 98144

e-mail president@mountbaker.org



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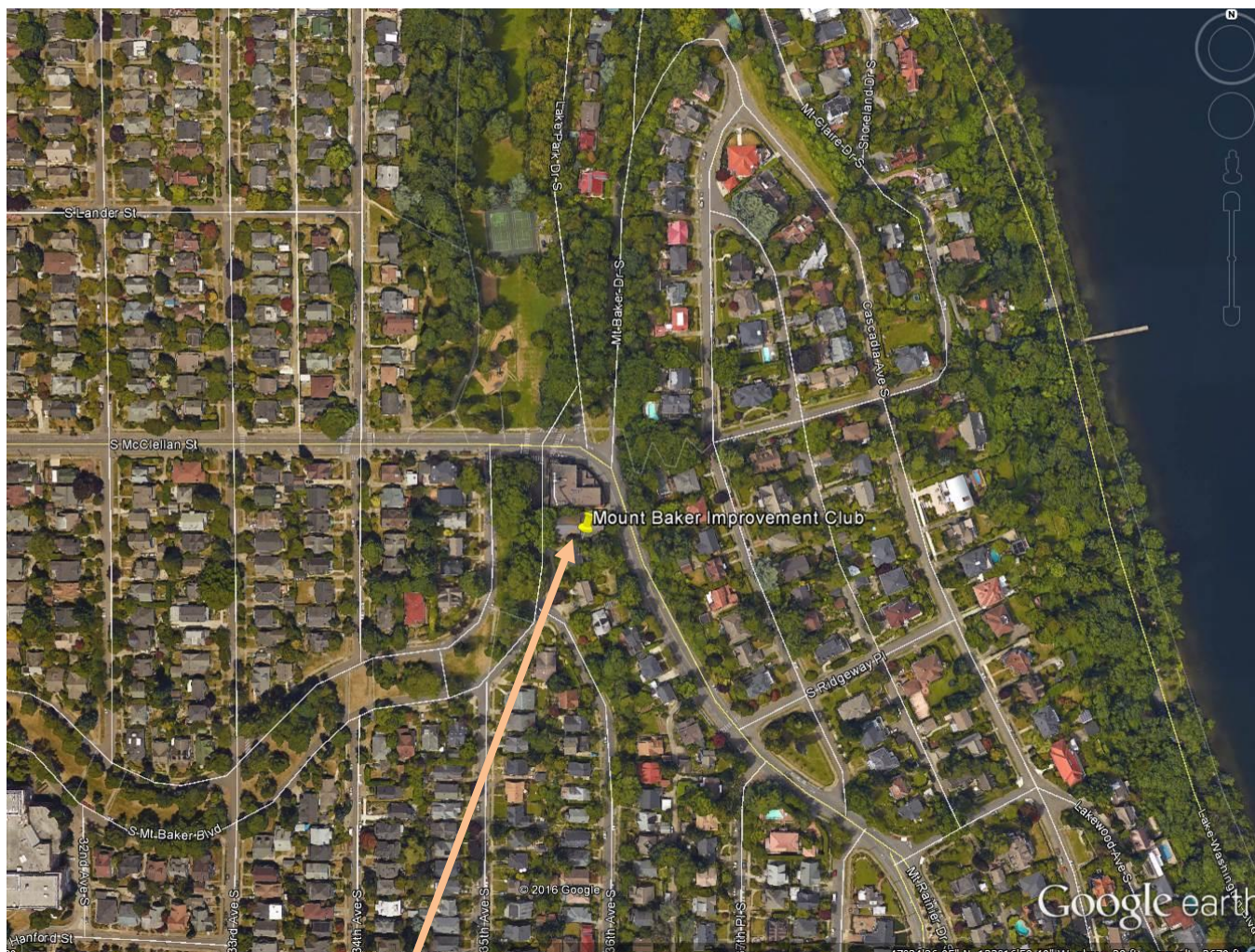
### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)



Google Earth - Edit Placemark

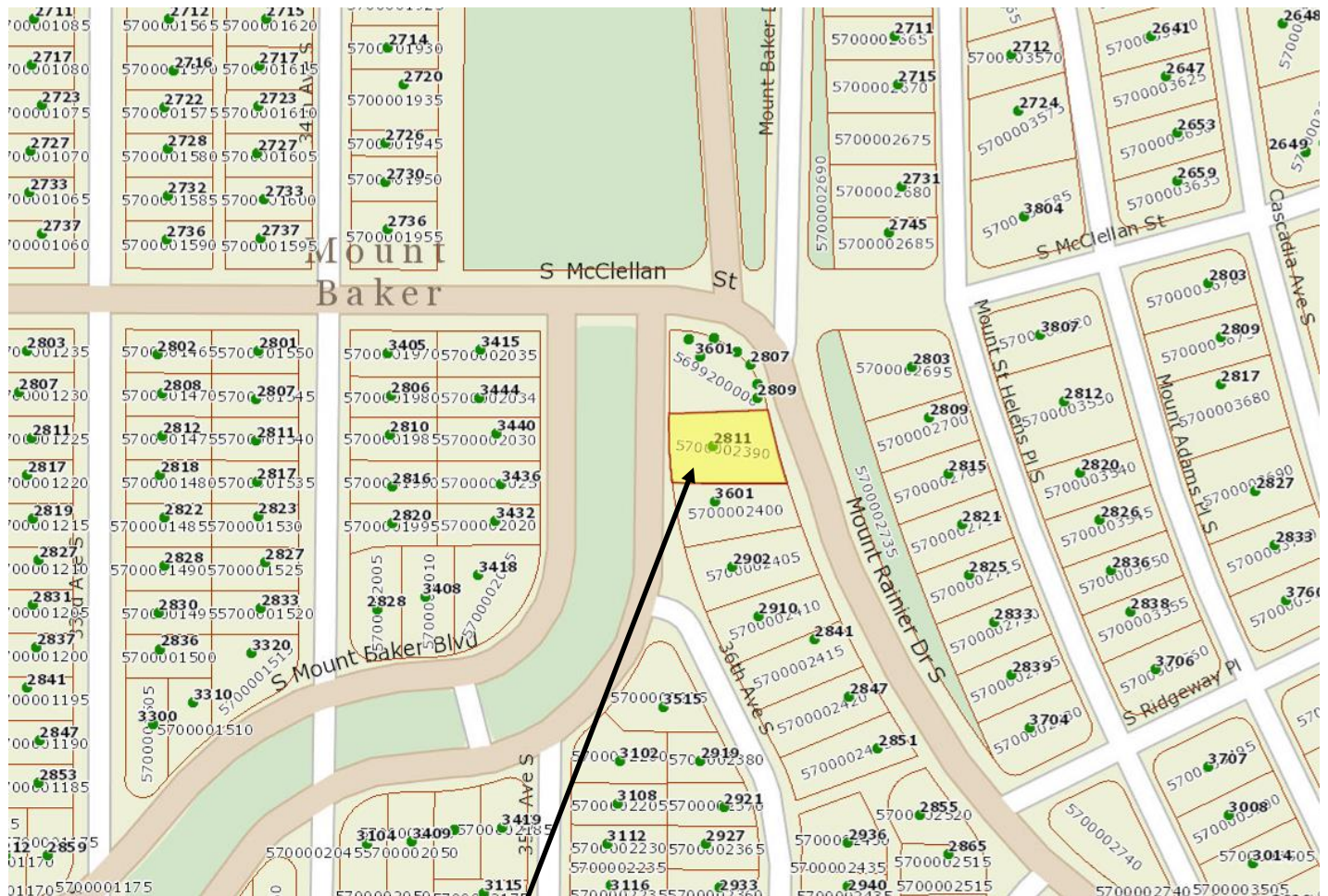
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Latitude: 47°34'40.08"N

Longitude: 122°17'16.59"W

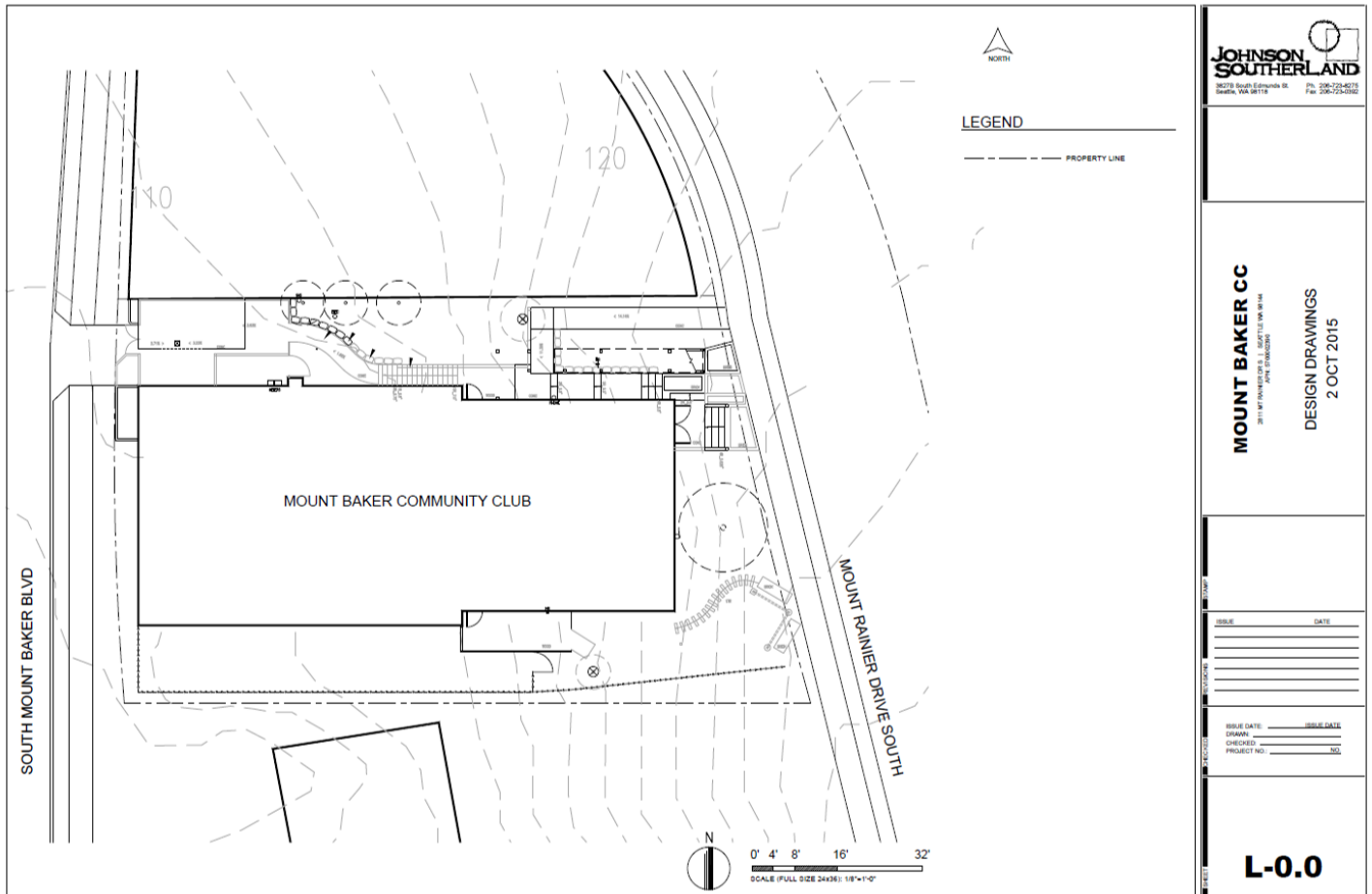


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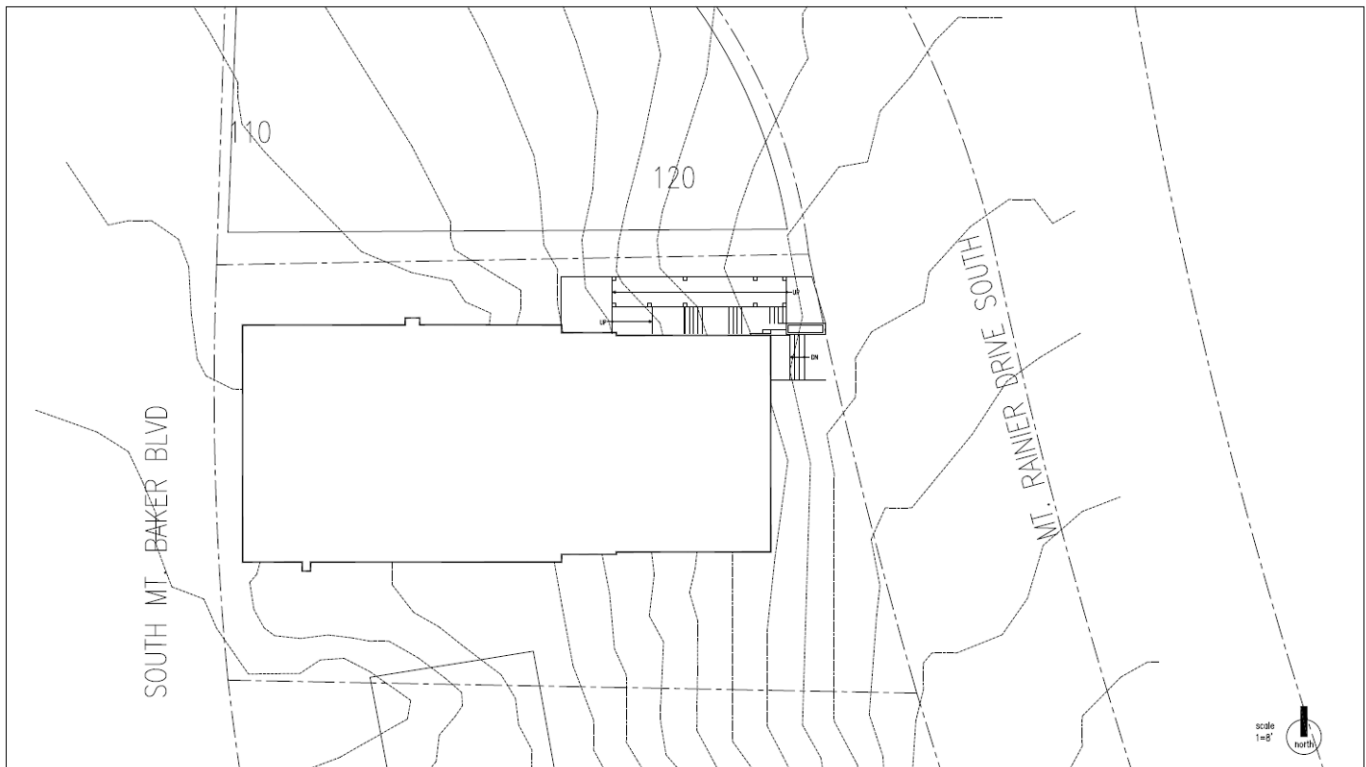
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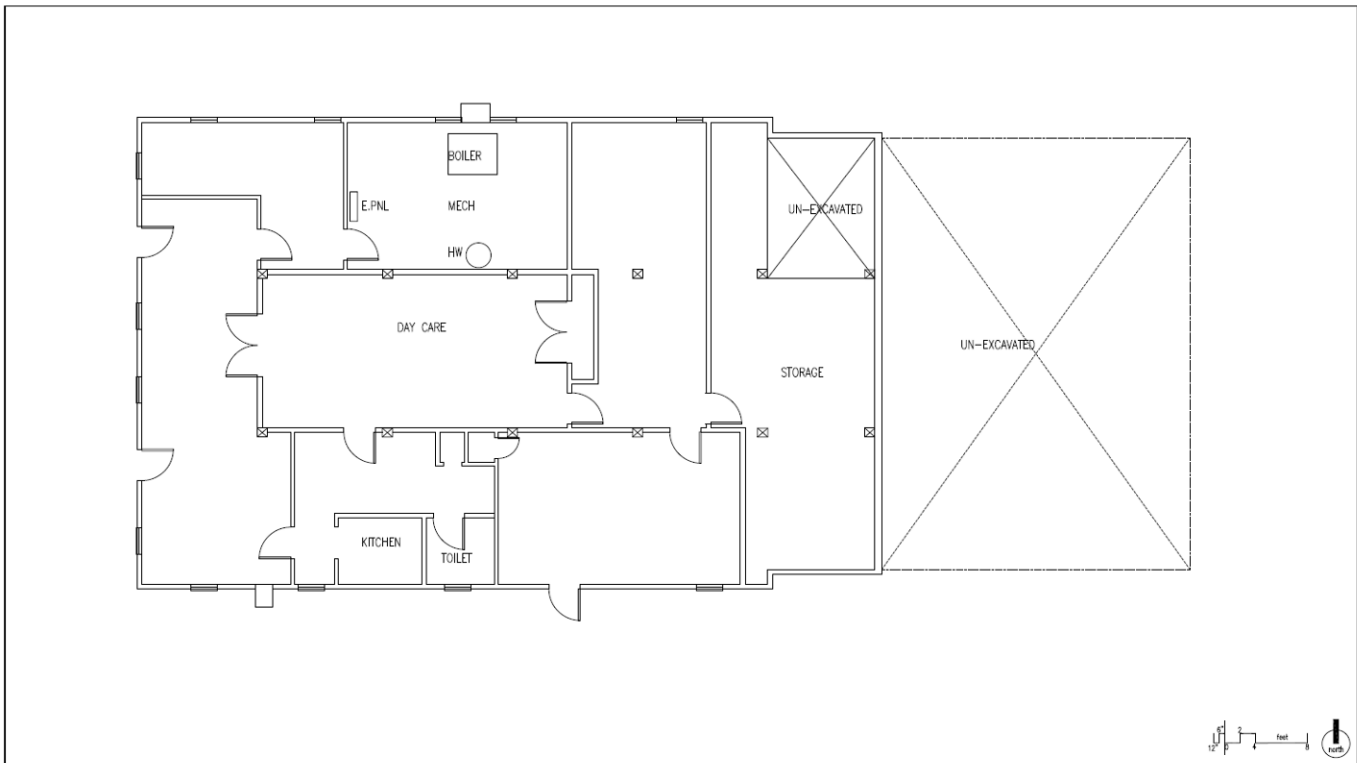
King County, WA  
County and State



mt. baker  
community club  
existing  
site plan

Mount Baker Park Improvement Club  
Name of Property

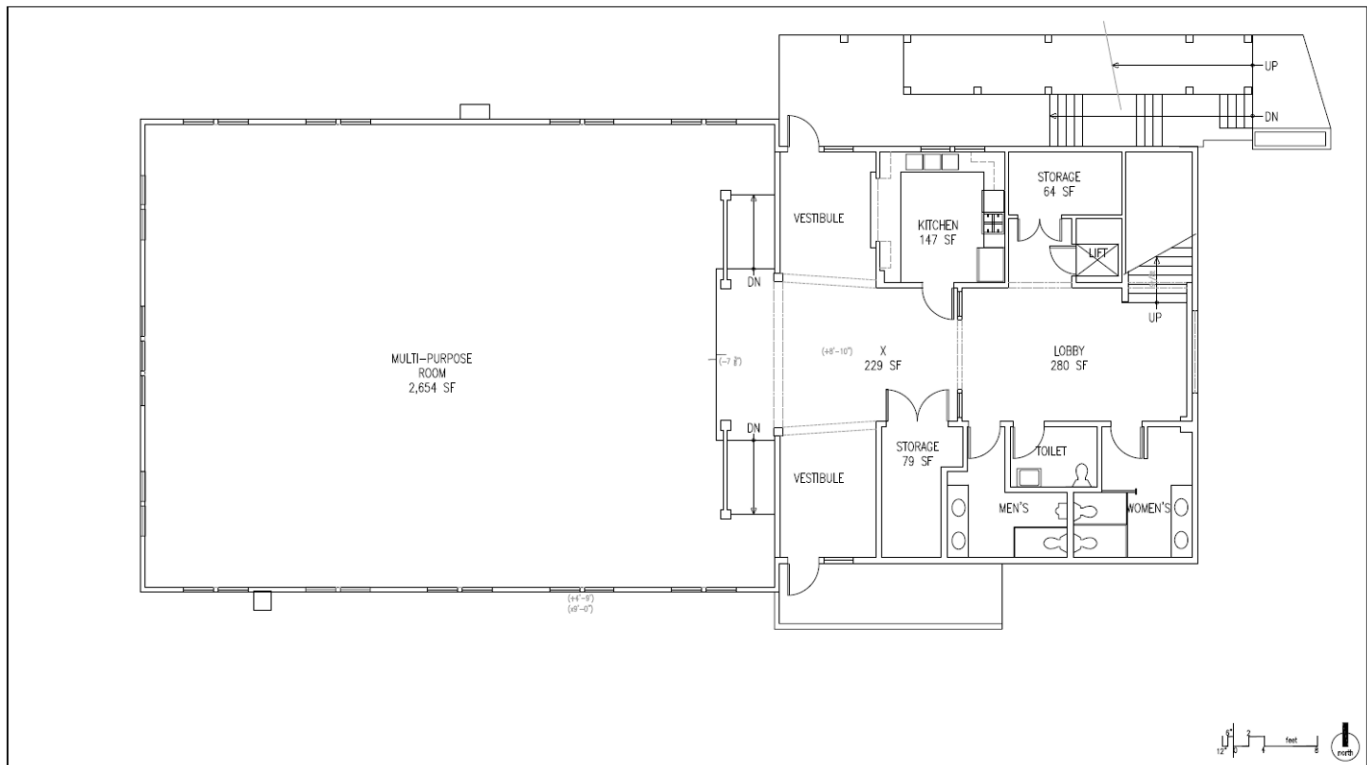
King County, WA  
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mt. baker  
community club  
existing plans  
lower level

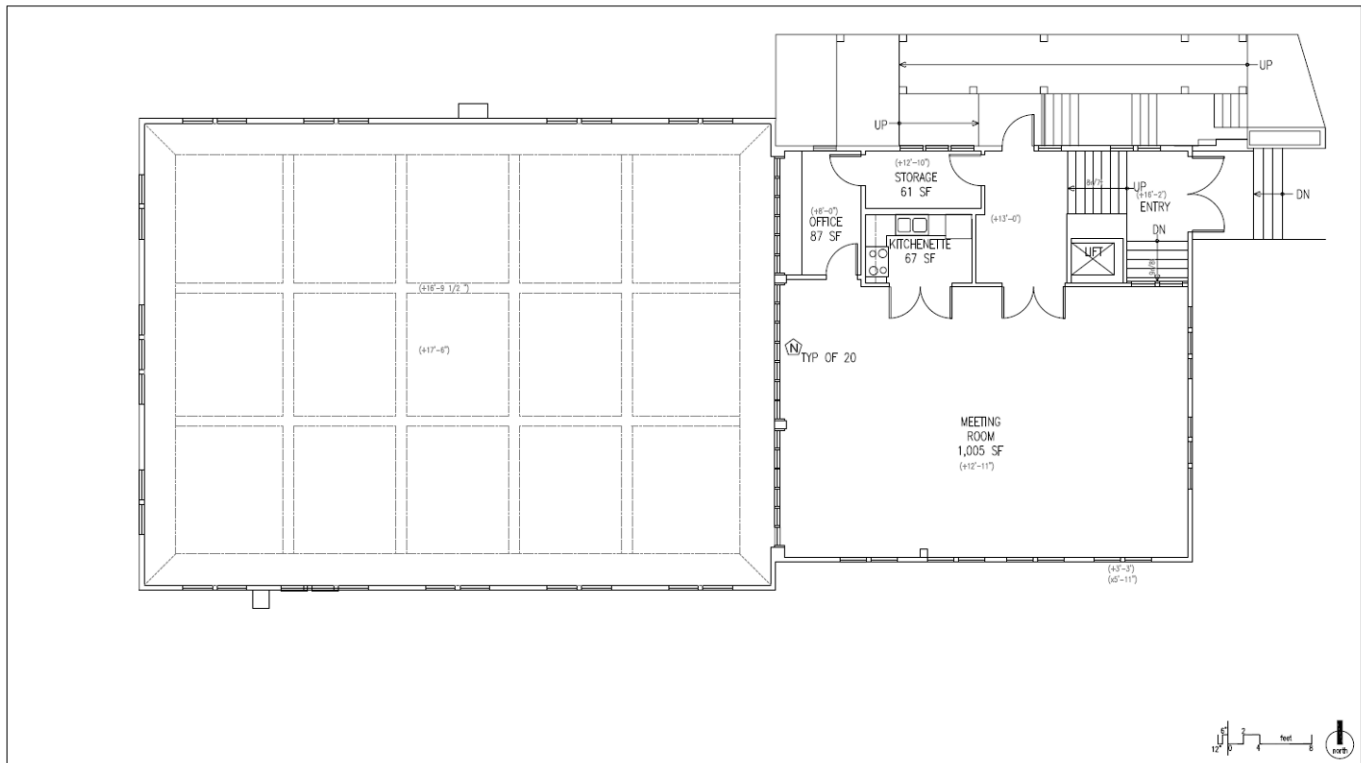
Mount Baker Park Improvement Club  
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Mount Baker Park Improvement Club  
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**JOHNSON  
SOUTHERLAND**  
1827B South Edmunds St.  
Seattle, WA 98119  
Ph: 206-225-5575  
Fax: 206-225-0782

mt. baker  
community club  
existing plans  
mezzanine

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Here Are Some Features You Will Find in No Other Addition

**MOUNT BAKER CLUB.**—To be composed of all owners of lots and residents in the addition, who will have the privileges of the following:

**The Club House.**—Of exquisite architecture and ample proportions, will be built on one of the pinnacles of Mount Baker Park. It will be surrounded by spacious grounds well laid out; and will command a sweeping view of the Olympics and Cascades from Mount Baker to Mount Rainier, with the limits of Lake Washington as a foreground. Here every convenience and comfort of club life and association will be provided for the members.

**GYMNASIUM.**—In the basement of the club house will be a gymnasium, 40x80 feet, fitted and arranged for the installation of modern conveniences and appliances, athletic apparatus, shower baths, lockers, etc., etc.

**Bowling Alleys.**—Alongside the gymnasium will be a space of sufficient size for three bowling alleys of the latest design and construction.

**Assembly Hall.**—On the main floor of the building will be an assembly hall, surrounded by ten-foot porches the length and breadth of the structure, reading room, ladies' room, dining room, kitchen and all the usual apartments of a well-appointed club house.

**Ball Room.**—The entire second floor of the club house will be given over to the ball and billiard rooms. In addition to these, there will be many features especially designed to make this club house a most attractive resort for the members and their wives, and to make them feel that it is a second home whenever they enter its hospitable doors.

**BOAT HOUSE.**—There will be constructed on the beach in a location convenient to all a boat house large enough for the use and accommodation of all who make their homes in this addition. In conjunction with this there will be a

**Wharf.**—Of generous width and extending to a good depth of water, with spacious accommodations for the boats and launches of the residents, with lockers and the usual appurtenances.

**BATH HOUSE.**—In another convenient situation will be a commodious bath house, with numerous rooms, showers, spring boards, floats, etc.

**TENNIS, CROQUET, ETC.**—Lawn bowls and other outdoor sports will have ample space set aside for their enjoyment in a central location of the tract.

**GARAGE AND STABLES.**—A space for garage and stables, to be maintained by the residents using the same, will be reserved at an accessible point where its presence will not be objectionable.

# Mount Baker Park

## AN ADDITION WITH CHARACTER

These improvements and conveniences, with the land, amounting to over \$200,000, will be given absolutely free by the Hunter Tract Improvement Company to the purchasers of lots in Mount Baker Park Addition, making it more than ever "An Addition With Character."

**AUTOMOBILISTS.**—Think of having a broad, level boulevard from the door of your house clear into town, along a glorious parkway that connects directly with the best driving routes of the surrounding country. This is one of the things that alone should make you anxious to live in Mount Baker Park Addition.

**BOAT OWNERS.**—Think of living on the shores of the most beautiful part of Lake Washington, with your own fine gravel beach 60 to 100 feet wide, with the privilege of using the community wharf and boat house and dockage for yourself and friends, and many other advantages for the lover of boating and swimming.

**ALL OTHERS.**—Think of living in the most exclusive and strictly residence section of the city, within easy and quick access of down town, where everything possible has been and is being done to make life comfortable and enjoyable for those of critical taste.

The many and varied merits of the addition appeal to the most critical, and as a result every effort has been and will be made by them to assist us in building up and maintaining this as an exclusive residence district where life may be enjoyed to the utmost.

Settlement for All Reservations of Lots Must Be Made Not Later Than Noon of Day Following

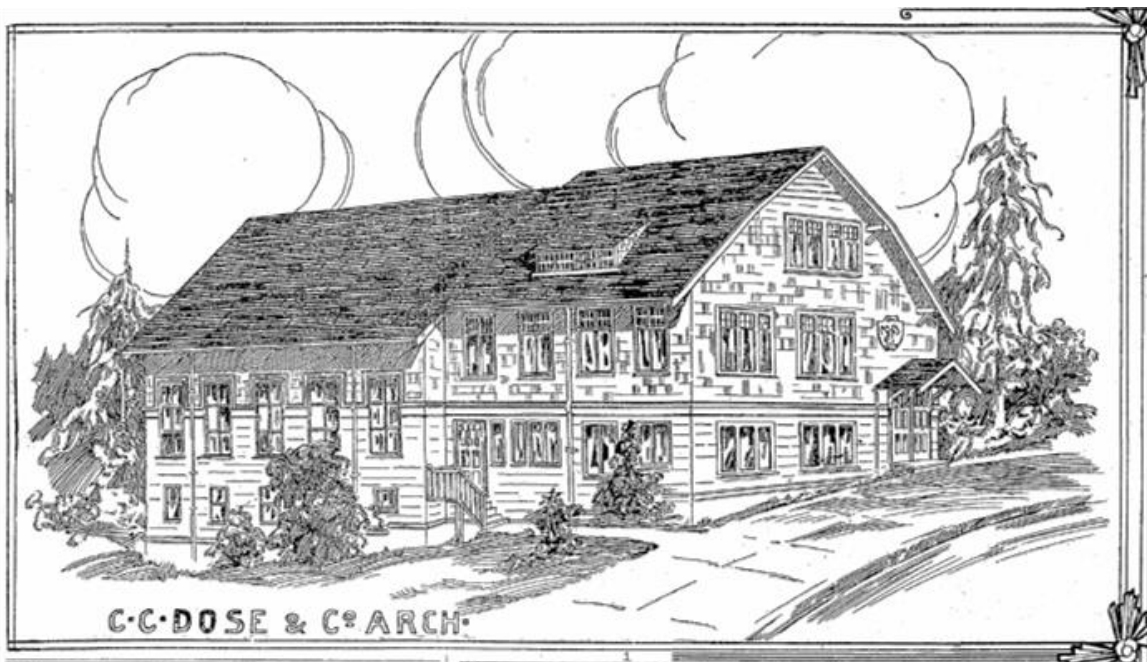
**DANIEL JONES and F. L. FEHREN, Agents**  
Independent 695 117 CHERRY STREET Main 2934

Take ANY Car and Transfer to Rainier Heights Line. Twenty Minutes From Pioneer Square

**MITCHELL PHILLIPS, Manager, at Office on Tract**  
Independent 8944 34th AVENUE and McCLELLAN STREET Sunset, East 2552

MERELY FURTHER PROOF THAT THIS IS THE BEST, BIGGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL

Advertisement of Mount Baker Park noting that "The Club House of exquisite architecture and ample proportions will be built on one the pinnacles of Mount Baker Park. It will be surrounded by spacious grounds well laid out; and will command a sweeping view of the Olympics and Cascades from Mt. Baker to Mount Rainier, with the limits of lake Washington as a foreground." - Seattle Times: April 5, 1907



Architect C.C. Dose & Co. Rendering of Mount Baker Park Clubhouse - Seattle Times: May 10, 1914



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THE SEATTLE SUNDAY TIMES, MARCH 18, 1917.



At more the sun stills up from peaks of snow,  
At one goes down mist other peaks appear.

THE RAREST GEM in Seattle's jeweled diadem commemorates a decade of progressive achievement—the carving of "An Addition of Character" from a virginal wilderness.

Today Mount Baker Park presents the standard of civic unity, the true community spirit, a center of culture and refinement untarnished by commercialism of any sort.

The Rose, symbolizing the ideals of Mount Baker Park and the men and women who toil with loving hearts and tender touch, gives forth its utmost fragrance midst the beautiful homes, parks and gardens of this exclusive home center.

Ten years ago a primitive forest, today Mount Baker Park points to its 250 beautiful and costly homes, totaling in value more than one and a quarter million dollars.

The monumentally beautiful Franklin High School, said to be the finest and best equipped High School in America, erected at a cost of \$464,000, is another feature of Mount Baker, with its Parks and Driveways fronting on Lake Washington—famous among Seattle's beauty spots. These Parks and Driveways, with connecting boulevards, parkways, playgrounds, tennis courts and playfields, represent an expenditure on the part of the Seattle Park Board of more than \$280,000.

The Hunter Tract Improvement Company, owning Mount Baker Park, has spent an additional sum of \$500,000 in beautifying what is conceded to be the most consistently restricted residential district in the West.

Every lot sold in Mount Baker Park carries with it a perpetual part ownership in the handsome \$15,000 community club house, the center of never-ending social and civic activity. At the club house the annual Mount Baker Park Rose Show is held. This event is the pride of the Mount Baker Improvement Club, in which every home-owner takes a most active interest.

Mount Baker Park is the show place of Seattle; the first thought in the minds of all proud Seattleites, Mecca for visitors and their friends.

Ultimately, your ambition to possess a real home in an atmosphere of quiet and contentment, with every social and educational advantage for both children and grownups, will lead you to Mount Baker Park.

The HUNTER TRACT IMPROVEMENT CO., owner of Mount Baker Park Addition, still have a number of the choicest lots to sell; also several handsome recently constructed modern homes (see illustrations) on very attractive terms, or the company will build just the kind of a home you desire, with terms arranged to suit your convenience.

A visit to Mount Baker Park, a glimpse of lake and mountains from its terraced slopes will reveal more than the printed page can convey. A panorama of magnificent grandeur awaits you! Come today!

**JONES & PHINNEY, Inc.**  
Sole Agents Mount Baker Park,  
817 SECOND AVENUE, SEATTLE.



As Usual Home Opportunity



Stately grandeur in this Northwest Colonial home. Reception hall, living room, dining room and two guest rooms with dress, front entrance on second floor, two bathrooms, but many more. Terracing view of lake and mountains. Great view and an ever increasing beauty.



This will built home, facing on Hunter Boulevard (100 feet wide with 50-foot parking strip in center), has seven large rooms, also an opportunity of view of lake. Full kitchen, bathroom and two guest rooms. Full bathroom, sleeping and also dining room in complete half, living room and dining room. Full landscape with 10 trees and shrubs. A splendid lot at the price asked. Home only.

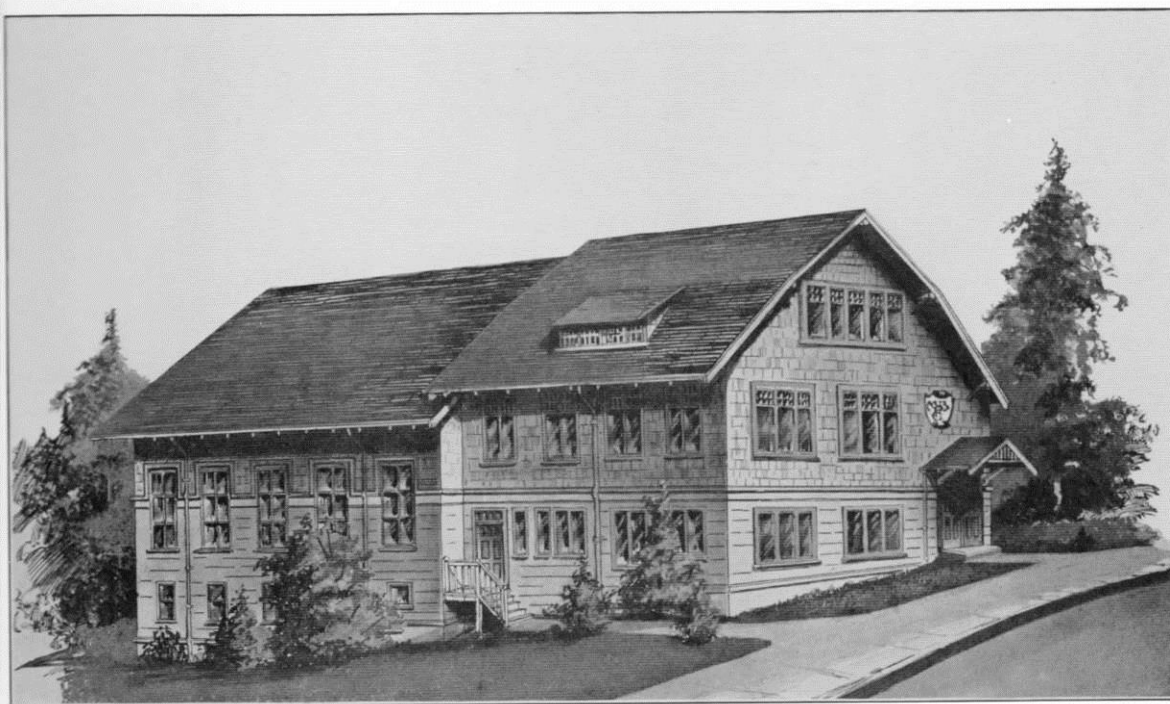


This fine big house, built on a beautiful lot, situated directly across street to school, in an exclusive section on grand street. Living room and two bedrooms in front, entrance with two doors. Full kitchen in back and dining room. Full bathroom. Garage in basement with concrete floor. The lot is 100 feet wide and 100 feet deep.

Advertisement of Mount Baker Park noting that "Every lot sold in Mount Baker carries with it a perpetual part ownership in the handsome \$15,000 community clubhouse, the center of never-ending social and civic activity." - Seattle Times: March 18, 1917

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CLUB HOUSE, MT. BAKER PARK

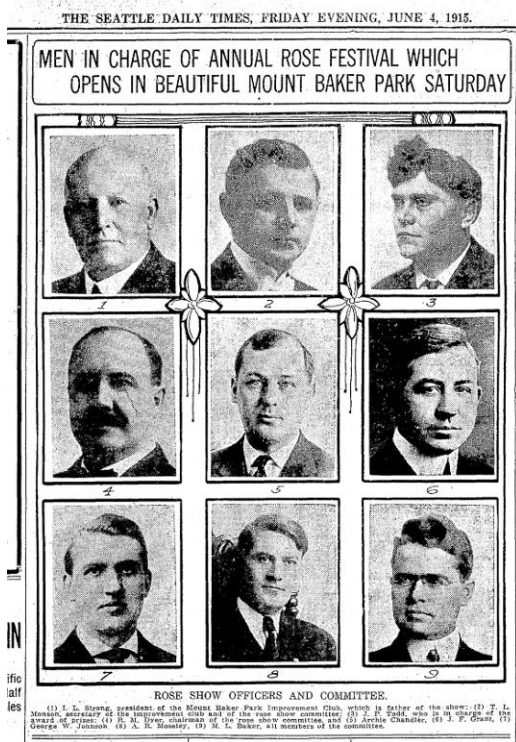
Sketch of Clubhouse – Booklet- Flowers We All Love Best in Mount Baker Park, 1914



Mount Baker Park Improvement Club Banquet – c.1915  
Image courtesy of Mt Baker Community Club

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Left: Article about the annual Mount Baker Park Rose festival showing the "Men in Charge of the festival" - Seattle Times: June 4, 1915, Right: Image from Annual Rose Rose, c. 1914

## IMPROVEMENT CLUB MEETS

The Mount Baker Park Improvement Club will hold its monthly meeting this evening in the clubhouse. The club is at this time engaged in work in behalf of the community. Reports will be heard at tonight's meeting, which will begin at 8 o'clock.

Announcement of Mount Baker Park Improvement Club meeting  
- Seattle Times: December 5, 1917

## Mt. Baker Club Will Meet Tomorrow Night

The first fall meeting of the Mount Baker Park Improvement Club will be held tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at the Mount Baker Clubhouse. New officers who will be in the chair are: Earle W. Zinn, president; Dr. Will G. Crosby, vice president; John F. Griffin, treasurer, and A. F. Cales, secretary.

Ben Paris will talk about the two fish ponds proposed in Seward Park.

Announcement of Mount Baker Park Improvement Club meeting  
- Seattle Times: September 4, 1934



Mount Baker Park Improvement Club

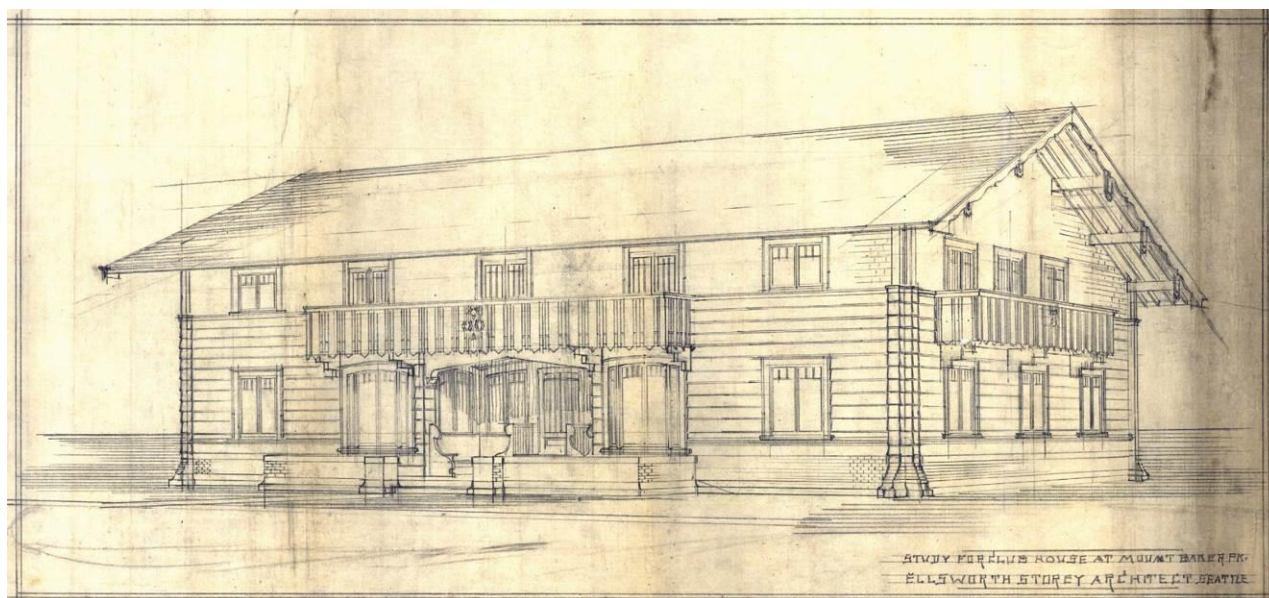
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Announcement of graduate student lecture at the Mount Baker Park Improvement Club meeting  
- Seattle Times: November 30, 1941



Architect Ellsworth Storey's initial design concept for the Mount Baker Clubhouse – c.1908, Image courtesy of UW Special Collections.

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South East Corner of Clubhouse – King County Assessor – c. 1936



Top Left – Mount Baker Park Garage, looking southwest which was located next to Improvement Club. Note Gambrel style roof. Building replaced in 1930. – c. 1912

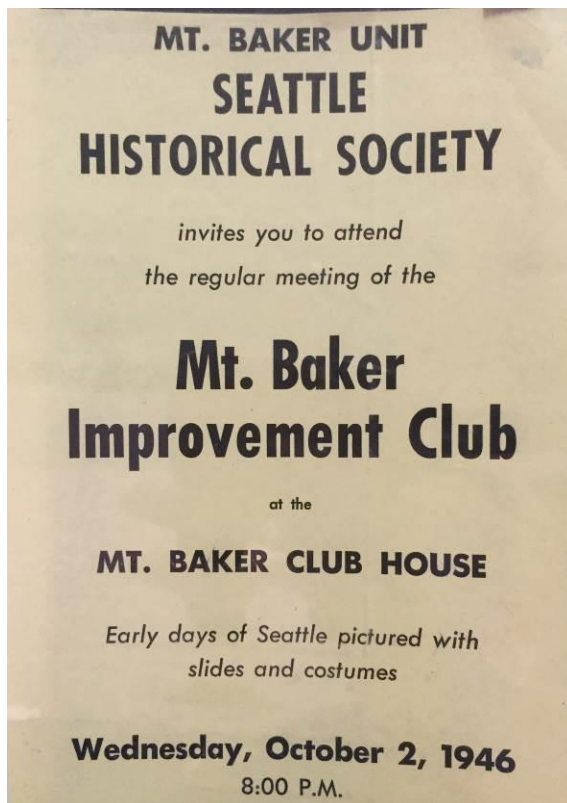


Bottom Left – S. McClelland Street looking east towards Mount Baker Park Garage (on right). Note trolley line. – c. 1912



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Flyer for Joint Mount Baker Improvement Club and Seattle Historical Society meeting – Oct 2, 1946.



Flyer for Mount Baker Improvement Club meeting – Jan 6, 1954.

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Images of renovations as the result of arson fire - c. 1992.



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**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**Name of Property:** Mount Baker Park Improvement Club

**City or Vicinity:** Seattle

**County:** King County **State:** Washington

**Photographer:** Judith Yarrow

**Date Photographed:** March 13, 2016

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**



1 of 13 clubhouse exterior E side-front



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2 of 13 clubhouse exterior NE corner



3 of 13 clubhouse exterior SW corner showing N side facing (Photographer DAHP 8/16/16)

**Mount Baker Park Improvement Club**  
Name of Property

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County and State



**4 of 13 clubhouse exterior SE corner**



**5 of 13 clubhouse exterior W side**



Mount Baker Park Improvement Club

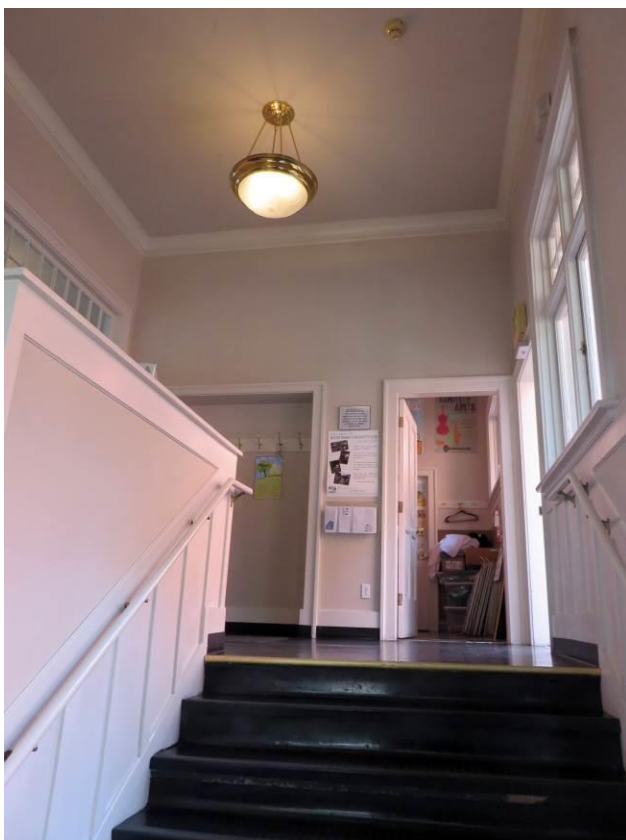
Name of Property

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6 of 13 clubhouse exterior S side



7 of 13 clubhouse interior entry stairs

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**8 of 13 clubhouse interior conference room windows from 1st floor- (Photographer Ciam Sawyer, 6/16/15)**



**9 of 13 clubhouse interior ballroom from above**



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County and State



10 of 13 clubhouse interior ballroom detail1



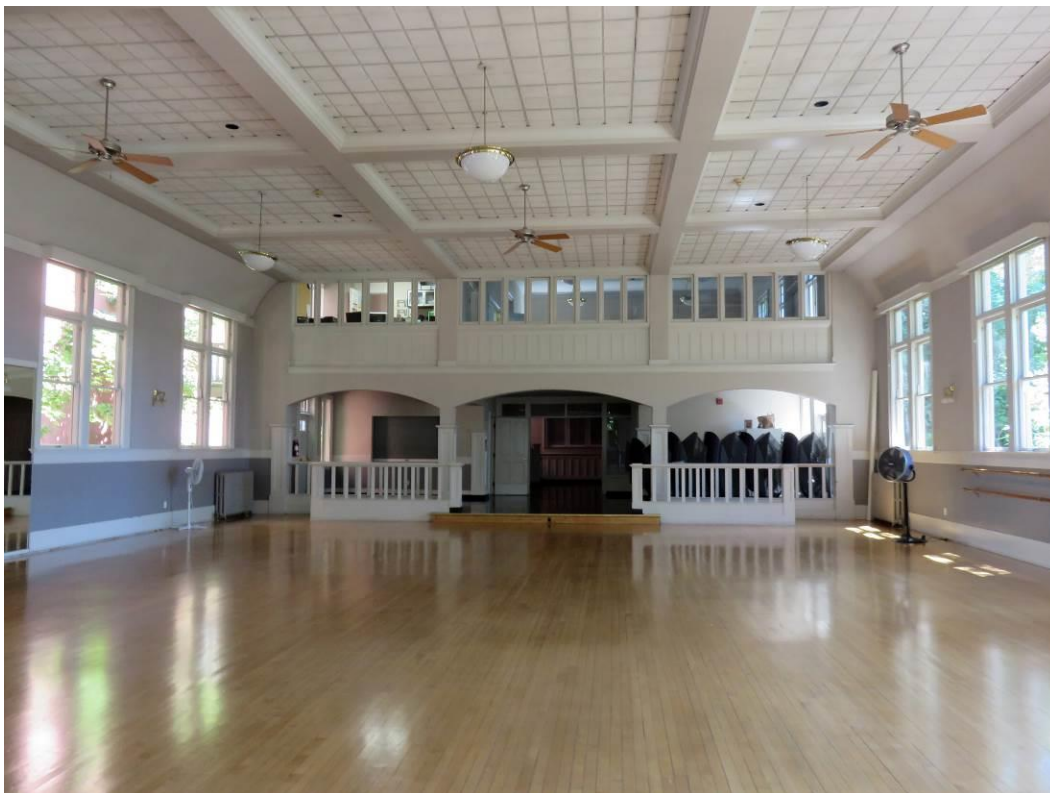
11 of 13 clubhouse interior 1st floor lobby – bathrooms

**Mount Baker Park Improvement Club**

Name of Property

**King County, WA**

County and State



**12 of 13 clubhouse interior ballroom looking east**



**13 of 13 First floor meeting room looking west (note windows overlook ballroom) - (Photographer DAHP 8/16/16)**

Mount Baker Park Improvement Club  
Name of Property

King County, WA  
County and State

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**Property Owner:** (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

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name Mount Baker Community Club

street & number 2811 Mount Rainier Drive South

telephone (206) 722-7209

city or town Seattle

state WA

zip code 98144

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.